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land have depended," Mr. Babson, by an interesting series of charts, attempts to show the basis for the demands of both countries to a predominance over the trade routes of the world. Germany's claim is based upon a density of population which is increasing at a faster rate than that of any other European country and which has at the same time attained a higher level of efficiency. England has, at present, more at stake by reason of her vast preponderance in ship tonnage, foreign trade, and colonies.

Mr. Babson suggests as security for world peace, that there be added to the Hague Court, which is merely a judicial body, certain comprehensive legislative and executive departments, representation in which should be determined by the number of self-supporting people, over twenty-one years of age able to read and write. Until some such organization is formed to control at least the commerce of the world, war must continue because "as one nation more rapidly develops through increased birth rate, greater longevity, more industry and efficiency, it must of necessity absorb the territory of less productive nations, so long as individual nations control the trade routes and are able to erect barriers in the form of immigration, customs and trade laws." In this suggestion Mr. Babson arrives at very much the same conclusion which the world peace party has reached by quite different reasoning.

United States Colonies and Dependencies. By WILLIAM D. BOYCE.
Chicago: Rand, McNally and Company. 1914. Pp. xvi.
638.

Mr. Boyce has written an unusually interesting book as a result of a year's travel among the colonies of the United States. To round out his narrative, he added a description of the dependencies of the United States drawn partly from his own experience and partly from that of his employés. The book is, in the main, a narrative of an unusually interesting trip, enlivened by the comments of a shrewd American business man on questions of politics and policies; and illustrated by a large number of very good photographs.

One is chiefly impressed in reading a book of this kind by the great size of the territory which the United States has been gradually acquiring outside of its continental boundaries and the diversity of problems which are presented in the administration of lands as different as Alaska and Panama. Also it is good

to note the way in which our country is succeeding in its task of governing tropical dependencies in which it has served such a short apprenticeship.

The Dutch East: Sketches and Pictures. By J. MACMILLAN BROWN.
New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, 1914, 222 pp.
78 illus.

An interesting and valuable by-product of scholarly research is *The Dutch East*, by Prof. J. Macmillan Brown, of Christchurch, New Zealand. In 1912 he traveled through the less frequented parts of the Netherlands Indies gathering material for his great work on the peopling of the Pacific. His scientific gleanings still await publication, but from time to time he wrote a number of descriptive articles for some Australasian newspapers, and these have fortunately been collected in the present volume.

Professor Brown is a keen observer, a daring theorist, and the master of a remarkably clear and stimulating style. His chapters are not merely among the best descriptive accounts of the region he visited, but they also are full of suggestion for the thoughtful student. From Java his itinerary brought him to Bali and Lombok, Borneo, Celebes, and numerous of the once fabled Spice Islands. Comments, interpretations, and theories are found on many subjects. The Hindu influence in Java, and even more pronounced today in Bali, is discussed. There is a thoughtful comment on the work of the Dutch administrators and the Chinese settlers—who are reaping the advantages. Piracy and the sago palm are held accountable for the sparse peopling of many of the islands, while the new development due to copra is pointed out. And there is also an interesting account of the Dutch colony at Kissa which was forgotten for 250 years, and which has demonstrated that the white man can thrive for generations in the tropics. It would be difficult, in a brief notice, to properly describe a volume which, though struck off in the intervals of busy investigation, contains so much that is not only interesting but suggestive. The seventy-eight illustrations are well-chosen.

P. J. TREAT.